on adopted an order appointing a nittee to request the family of so. Blaine to permit the body of some through Massachusets. The then adjourned as a further mark spect. The senate adjourned like-

WAY HE RESIGNED At His Death the Truth of Mr. Blaine's signation Becomes Known,

reattemen who was intimately as with Mr. Blaine said: "At 12 sociated with Mr. Bisine said: "At 12 c'clock of the day Mr. Bisine's resignation was given out, he had no idea of renguing from the cabinet. He had a moving on that day with the Canadian commissioner on the Welland canal question. It was said afterward that Bisine had resigned because he and John W. Foster got into a controversy in presence of the Canadians, and Mr. Foster informed them that Mr. Bisine had resigned the notion of the was misrepresenting the policy of the United States and the wishes of the

That is absolutely false. "Mr. Blance, himself, at the meeting of the commissioners, informed them it was useless for them to talk about the matter any further that to-y most supply got to surrender their claims, and to treat American vessels just the same as they treated Canadian vessels for their hand one finether.

or they need go no further. Mr. Fester agreed with Mr. Blame and they walked home arm in arm. They were then and have ever some been good friends. When Mr. Hain-reached home he found some one had marked a lot of interviews which had been telegraphed from Minneapoliskod printed to several papers. They accured Mr. Blains with betraying the president, and with using his place in to defeat the president and the nomiconomicio man he would resign from

PARADONICALLY BORN. Native of a Quaker State, - rents a Prosbyzzniko an i a Ca dose.

We may now estimate dispassionately the life and grains of James Gilleson LANE. The conspicuous place which try now calls for something more than a passing repetition of the facts of his career. The mere facts were easily re-cited. It were a brief and cursory task to recount the capital events and landmarks of his life. Born in West Brownsin marriago Harrist Stanwood, a teacher like himself; returning to his untivestate to teach in Philadelphia; going with his young wife to her home in Maine sud making that state his future bounc ag that state his future bounc. ditor at twenty four of the Kennebee Journal, associate editor of the Portland Advertiser; bounding into politics; reaching the legislature of Maine and then a sent in congress; seven terms a member of the house of representatives and for six years speaker of that body; riefly in the cenate-an arena unsuited to his genins; aspiring to the presidency; four times voted for in national conventions of his party and once nominated; twice secretary of state in the cabinote of his competitors; leader of his party; publicist diplomatist of the first himself the persistent Garfield, and on rank; erestor of policies national and internstional state-man, author, man of genine, and therefore an enigma-enous saw the presidency after off. They also have been the critical stages and evolutions of this remarkable career.

But biographical atmals do not suffice in the case before us. The so called he tages. In addition to native gifts and of Elaine is already a twice-taid tale. It well earned attainments he had the power is known in the quick reemories of his of growth. He was always a growing countrymen and to the world. Blaice | man. To the end of his career - or very bound he passes the remotest har of ht - and flourish. His growth was strong man vision - to be fatrly estimated, frestly interpreted to the understandings of his his stature. His figure, his intellectual countrymen revealed without partiality. faithfully pertrayed upon the screen in the backward look of memory. Blame was favorably but paradocidal-

ly horn-favorably, because of the enplacement of his birth. Pennsylvania is one of the empire states of the Union Out of her borders many of the great have artists. But he also came parador- some fruit! But the strong man grows feally. He was torn in a Quaker cuts- and continues to flourish in thought and menwealth and of the cross blood of a Prostyterian and a Catholici Was he not from Loria the preduct of contradict. O. Blains this unusual power of developory conditions and inconsistent elements ment. Have his last years been years of

It concerns as little to note the rir-G. Blaine. Itts ambitious, intellectual powers and easy attainments were renarked from his boyhood. Tradition secretary. has made it evident that he was a youth of unumal powers. Glimpen of great purpose fire's out here and there. His collegiale training at Washington collegs was not unfavorable to the promi-



In stee,

We may pass by the somewhat obscure influences of his demostic estate. The world knows that in this regard he was not a happy or an inspired man. This has been true of too many of our recent great Americans. Somehow or other in American life it rarely happens nown days—though it seemed to happen in the colonial epoch often—that the domestic reaction upon the nam of genius and purpose works out its most beneficent results. Blaine has been indeed singu-larly unfortunate in his family. Many are dead. The most promising has lately falsen; others are broken with hur-Doubtless the proud man, as husband and father, has suffered much and wept better tears over his lesses and wounds. May all these be closed-as they will be with the closing of the grave!

EDITOR AND POLITICAN. The Former Carner Lot Rapid y to Suc-

cess in the Latter. Blaine's rise to public notice was auspicious, but not singular. He entered escily and successfully into the stormy life of politics. He devoted himself to that pursuit with native sest under the sharp spor of an unusually active am-

bition. Ills early experiences in jour-nalism stood him well in hand. The period in which he held the editorial pen as precisely that in which the old style of explosive and redundant oratory was giving place to the exacter and truer forms of speech.

The transformation demanded that the orator of the new period should be a man of exact language and cogent argument Blaine's quick and capacious mind con-formed readily and in excellent measure to the new demand, and when he advanced to the national platform he went with the equipment of perfect linguistic forms, a fair measure of imagination and ever improving argumentative re-

The editorial career of Blaine had an intrinsic as well as secondary merit. By applause. The young Republican party had the Pathfinder for its candidate. Blaine was in at the birth. He was then twenty-six years of age. He was a delegute to the audicious convention which nominated Fremont for the presidency. Such a candidate was worthy of such support. The aspiring young Maine editor made his columns flame with passion and appeal. Glorions spring days were those when human liberty began to reof 1856 to appear on the stage when truth was put on trial; when party debate had not yet degenerated into wrangle, intrigue and falsehood; when the defense of principle still promised as fair reward scated first as home and afterward at | ga is now promised for hateful subservsency to the cancust Blaine's virgin edtime in a military school at Blue Lich | iterials were eagerly sought by the jour-Springs, Ky.; studing there and taking malists of Boston and were reprinted in Onio and Michigan. His name was already heard as far as Minnehaha and the

> James G. Blaine entered the house of representatives in 1863 to continue in active service in that body for fourteen consecutive years. This was the period in which be achieved his national reputation. He was one of the many aspiring young civilians upon whom the after forces and passions of the great war played and reacted with striking effect. In proportion as his faculties were stronger and his sembitions more prevalent than those of his fellow members he rose above them until only a few competitors remained of like stature and mettle. On one side was seen in the same rank with the other the magnificent and arrogant Coukling. These three perhaps already saw each other. Not all of them could reach the goal.

Blatno at this epoch had many advanserves rather - now that outward pearly to the end-he continued to branca and conspicuous. Each year added to and personal life, became picturesque and striking.

Herein is a difference between the strong man and the week. The strong man grows long and well. The weak man grows for a short space and then grows no more. He has a brief efforescence and then a dwarfah delivery of spirit to the end of his days.

it were not amos to ascribe to James weakness? Elas there been in him intelbectual decline? Has he had an epoch of stances in the early career of James | sensity and the second childhood of old age? Nay, the last estate has not been of this color in the cust of the great

We need not here repeat to what extens James G. Blane wrought himself and his purpose into the legislation and history of his times. Three times speaker of the house of representatives in the stormy and anarchia period which fol-lowed the civil war, he must needs have contributed reach to those public measures in which the current history of our country was recorded. Upon all of the menors arising in the train of the pebellion he had a strong and ambitious hand. He was a determinative force in the financial measures upon which business and wealth of the United States have found a profitable but unstable equilibrium. He pressed forward with conscious activity the mone. ures of reconstruction. He ascended. sharp and justing erag of party leadership. With the statements mefive, not namined with the motive of the politicans, he flung himself into the ated and imbittlered donates of the

The legislative career of Blains was touched in many parts with the first penciling of these policies with which name has become associated. Already we may disposer in the tone of stroyed! We will try it. He has pur-tionally and the series of his contains channel reliver bonds. He has progred

hich as occurry of state he was to valop into permanency and system.

Ever and more while well in the be Ever and seen while call in the bosse of representatives he struck out with original force the first sparks of that policy between which and the high jingoism of British politics so many points of stresharity may be discovered. It may be defined as the policy of acute Americanses. It develops itself into the theory of the complete suggestion of the American republics and of the affiliation of all under the tegts of the United States. It is a form of patriotic indignation of which one of the fundamental principles is attachment to the Irish cause and sversion to British influences on this side of the sea. It is probable that the doctrine of protection, to which that the doctrine of protection, to which filme gave such powerful and rational advocacy, was by him held as secondary to the deeper motive of American self sufficiency and of the confirmation of the United States in the primacy of the hree Americas.

Danger Never Phased and He Always

Sought the Combat. Plaine's whole career in congress spectacular and dramatic. The genius of the man favored display and great acting. Without doubt Blains had the power to grasp a situation, to extract from it its dramatic elements and to work those elements into a scene. In this particular American history has not furnished his equal. His audacity al-ways stood him well in hand. Time and again he was brought into collision with dangerous men and still more dangerous It may be doubted whether in facts. It may be doubted whether in such contingencies he ever suffered dis-paragement, to say nothing of defeat. Time and again he issued from the most serious complications, portending ruin to his fortunes, with victory on his crest. In such contests there is little doubt that he was capable of supplying in his own cause, by well placed fiction and unsup-ported declamation, those elements of fact which truth withheld. In the crises of his career he was wont to shoot the rapids like a skillful and daring boatman. There were days when his proud ship and valuable cargo were crowded hard between Scylla and Charybdis, but he always went through with a shout and was answered by the roar of the sur-

We may here refer at once to Blaine's personal antagonisms and ever recurring encounters. No other American statesman of great rank has had so many and such serious battles. Some were battles with men and others with circuitstances. These cost the gladiator dearly. It was his antagonism, be it said, that finally stranded him on the shores this side of the White House. He attacked, and attacked bitterly, all of his rivals. He seemed to be inspired with the belief that he must vanquish them and put them down. As he rose toward the speakership, and from the speakership toward we presidency, he discerned with clear eye the facts and the men with whom he had to contend. There was Roscoe Conkling for one. Blaine attacked Conkling, and in that hour Nemesis looked down from the gallery! He eyed Morton askance. He saw Garfield with a jealousy which became acute as Garfield pressed up to his flank. His impetuesity knew no bounds. At times it seemed that he could not curb himself. He finng sarcasnis and ironies and invectives by the handful. They struck where they might. His was to be a leadership by congrest and by the humilation of the foe.

In Blaine there was, bowever, a strong mingling of the calm, the judicial, the conservative method. Strange how just could be! The house of representatives never had a better or truer speaker His personality in the deak was immense As presiding officer he not only won but merited universal respect. His rulings were impartial. His eye had the glance of the eagle, and his pose and self pesses sion were magnificent. He was capable of justice and truth. He would not brook such infamy as the cancus occasionally propounded. At one time he was well nigh losing the allegisnce of his party by a defiant counter ruling in favor of the Democracy. The strange thing about Blaine was that though he in that crisis set himself against the first force bill with the determination of duty and truth we are still left doubtful whether he was inspired with the belief that his ruling was good politics for himself or whether he felt the power

of the speaker's oath upon his conscience. If Blaine attacked his great rivals with all the resources is his genius, what shall we say of the onset upon the political foe in both houses? The recriminations of the war were hot within. There was spectacular episode after another. Did Blaine purposely devise and plan the munition and the day of his famous deliverances? At any rate he provoked Benjamm H. Hill and made him his foil. Jefferson Davis should not be pensioned as a Mexican veteran—not indeed because he had been president of the Confederney, but because he had been responsi ble for Andersonville and Libby! That indeed was a bombshell. It exploded. and the roar of it was heard to Califor Vainly did the man of Georgia ral ly and countercharge and assail. H was vanquished, and the plume of Blain was the one conspicuous sign seen above

The age following the civil war w. corrupt. That word, in its radical sense. means broken up and confounded. Th times conformed exactly to this defice tion. The singes of a redundant cur rency flowed bankful through every channel. Victory had come and brough; stolis was only a fifful glare. He blazed power to the victors; patriotism has great profit! Hitherto the scratiny of the American people had not been acute Many unsecuble things had remained they was quenched in the crackle of the blinked at. They wno now had full swa feit too reine locally thrown on the neel They had freedom, license and vast op portunity.

MULLIGAY SCANDAL

Why Blains Was Naver Mode President

of the Nation AS WEEN LOUDONIDES TO MAY DOWN AND of the prominent men of that sproh et riched themselves by way, which, if no positively dark, were at least obscur-Mon labbled and dabbled again. Not it was however, that the sharp eyes to rivalry began to penetrate the process; of semifleft that were floorishing to every side. Lunders began to discover that other leaders were dishonest. Cred. Mobilier exploded with a great smooth this wise to dispose of our rivalet West. that Blains himself might be thus de-

he investigated. Mulligan shall produce his letters. We will have a scene. It is the 5th of June, 1876. Blaine risus from the speaker's deak and holds aloft a bundle of papers. It is the incriminating package. He himself will read them through one by one. Certainly he has humiliation and mortification to do it, but he will read them! Courage is necessary for such a task, but the letters must be read. "I invite the confidence of 44,000,000 of my countrytoen while I read those letters from this deek." The reading was completed. None could have done it better. The speaker then turned upon the chairman of the committee and scornfully charged him with purposely withholding and suppressing purposely withholding and suppressing a communication which would have absolutely enonerated him from the charges which had been circulated against his honor. The crisis broke in another triumph, perhaps the most dramatic and sensational ever witnessed in the house Blaine has been held to stern accoun

by the American people in the matter of the Mulligan correspondence. So be it. He is neither wholly cleared nor wholly condemned. The transaction was ambig-nous and tortuous. In the retrospect it hath ugliness, it should be said, however, that Elaine in this matter was more to be blamed for acting and tergiversation than he was for the original business This trait has been one of the prime weaknesses of the great character before us. While he possessed many kinds of audacity he was lacking in a certain elsment of moral courage. It was the bane of his life to have a weakness at certain points where he should have been strong. points where he should have been strong. Satan never uttered a more sterling truth than when he said, "Spirit, to be weak is to be miserable." Blaine in some particulars has been both weak and miserable. If, for example, he had simply said, "I made henorable purchase of railway bonds; it is nobody's business, and what are you going to do about it?" the matter would have ended.

James G. Blaine would be president of the United States. This was the domi-

the United States. This was the domi-nant passion of his soul and life. Whatever interposed between him and his purpose was in the nature of an eclipse. It is a strange thing that American statesmen have not yet learned that the presidency of the United States goes by accident and indirection, and not by socident and indirection, and not by ambition, contrivance and endeavor. Who has long sought the presidency and gained it? The great office not only goes without the ambition of the winner, but with little regard to his merit. Blaine strove for twenty-five years to reach the presidency. He paid down the honest coin of great talents and great endeavor. He had merit and accomplishment. His He had merit and accomplishment. His capacity for the highest place has not been questioned by any. America has not produced a man who in native gifts and brilliant attainments was more fitted for the presidential office than James G.

quest and struggle of Tantalus. Once and again the glittering prize was within his grasp. At Cincinnati in 1876 only tweneight votes were lacking to his non tion. Certainly had he been nominated he would have received as many votes as Hayes. In that convention the faces of his rivals looked leeringly from the caucus rooms, and Blaine was beaten. In 1880 he was again in the arena and well election, as it brought the prize to Gar-

Four years more, and the man from Maine captures the preliminary choice and is launched on the sea of the canvass. He manages his own campaign. The antecedents of success are compassed. The two pivotal states are won, and then, on the eve of the election, the greatest of the two is suddenly transferred to the enemy by a farcical personal incident which brought defeat to the great leader and gave to an unknown preacher such tame as Empedocles got

or jumping into Ætna! The quest went on. Another four year period passed, and Blaine stood dubiously on the horizon. Of a certainty he might have had the nomination. Probably he would have taken it but for the belief which he doubtlessly entertained that at least one of the pivotal states would vote against him. The man whom he had employed four years before as his law-yer walked off with the prize and strode into the White House! A second time Plaine is secretary of state. It might well appear that the phantom of the presidency had now vanished, but not so. Probably it never vanished from the mind of any one who has once seen the vision. Could we penetrate the mind of Blaine during the last quadrennium of his life we should see the cross currents of early ambitions and of mature reason flowing together and breaking in long lines of fearn

They who find interest in such facts as national conventions, and who suppose that bodies of that kind are really force in human history, may well discover food in the Minneapolis convention of 1892. Let it be said that if ever Blaine was outwitted by a competitor it was by Benjamin Harrison! With the ap-proach of the presidential year Blains found himself impeded with obstacles. with unbreskable official relations, and, warst of all, weakened with the approach of age. The fire still burned within him, but the volcano was less active than of old. The result was that the apflaming of his ambition at Minnefeebly and went out. Partisanship had kindled by firm on all the surrounding heights, and the light of the great lumi-

blinked at. They was now had built was tacle of a man who has been fire times consecutively before the national converdices of his party, and always preferred by his party to any other comthan his competitor, wheever that might be greater in the sense that he was better qualified for the presidency of the United States than any who stood against him- and yet but one time nomianted and never elected! It is a repetition of the irene of fate.

We may here note the reactionary offact of this long continued, ardnons and unsuccessful struggle upon the great actor himself. This effect has been that which generally comes to great character under such trials and abracion of desthay. It is the effect of discipling the improvement of human nature by the hardships of experience, by sorrow and

proved in his moral and intelle nature and in his purposes and methods and theories of sintempanthip by the va-rious hurts and disappointments of his curser than have any of his rivals by their successes, however great.

BLAIRE'S LAST YEARS

Sorrow Chestened Han and His True Greatness Came Out

Blaine's character has been infeed up and perfected in a remarkable degree, and it is an astonishing fact that whatever is true and lasting in his statgemanship and the most of that which is beautiful in his personal life have come from the hard discipline of the last lifteen years. The fact is that Blaine in the hour of the setting sun has not been far from true greatness as it is measured by

hour of the setting sun has not been far from true greatness as it is measured by historical standards. He has come to this by tribulation rather than by glory. His spirit has been moderated, chassened and purified from dress by the buffetings to which he has been exposed and by the very ruin of his political fortunes.

Something of the same fact has been seen in many great Americans. It was seen pre-eminently in Lincoln, though Lincoln was always great. It was seen in Samuel J. Tilden. It was seen and exemplified most strikingly in that other conspicuously successful American before whose stubborn front Blaine himself qualled and went back in 1884.

In his last years the life of James G. Blaine stood forth in striking outline against the horizon. He was always

against the horizon. He was always sustained by a following which never drew back or donbted. His magnetic power and great personality prevailed to the last. The excellence of method as well as the sterling genius of the man shone forth with nansual luster and flashed fine light into every department of his activity. In the literary work to which he gave

himself at all times, according to oppor-tunity, but more particularly in the last decade of his career, we discover an un-mistakable superiority. Many of our public men have assayed something in the way of permanent production. With most it has ended with the trial. Poli-tics and literature are not held. tics and literature are not bedfellows. The one puts the other out. There is not much concord between Beliai and the angel. In a few great minds, however, there has been union of the literary and the political faculty, and this was pre-eminently true of Blaine. The country ought to have been more astonished than it was at the excellence, the greatness of his book. "Twenty Years of Congress" is one of many such works; but taking them all in all, from Benton's "Thirty Years' View" to Sunset Cox's "Three Decades," Blaine's work is distinctly and

emphatically the best.

As an author he is innocent of the egotism of Benton. As a statesman he shows himself to have been, with his pen anows himself to have been, with ms pen at least, incapable of the partisanship and passion of Cox. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a more dispassionate or rational work on the public history of our coun-try than is the "Twenty Years of Con-gress." In no other part of his product are Blaine's capacity and his better tem-per above, to so great adventage. The per shown to so great advantage. The time comes when, all current scutiment dying away, the great secretary shall be known to his countrymen by the calm statement of fact and the cogent and im-partial deductions which he has left on record in his book.

What has James G. Blaine contributed to his ege and country? Has he really accomplished anything? Has he left a permanent impress? Has he transmitted from himself to his times and to after times something that shall survive and flourish, giving its leaf and fruitage in the Twentieth century? These questions must bring with their answers the true estimate of Blaine's life and work. If he has done nothing, let him pass. If he has left no impress, let the grave close and the grass grow; for the morrow, in that event, will be even as today. Blaine has contributed something to

his age and country. He has been a living, inspiring force among the motives of American patriotism. Let us concede to him sincerity, and in so doing discover the essential patriotism of his na-ture. It would be difficult to find in his whole life aught that was inconsistent with this interpretation of his character. His public career of more than thirty years, ever widening and deepening in the channels of national life, has been an example of patriotic devotion to American institutions. The very vices of his statesmanship-if such there be-have had a like root and vitality. If he fought off the Chinese it was because he was blinded with his passionate American-ism. The great idea with Blaine scens to have been the establishment of a complete republican autonomy in this pa-tion. He desired the individuality and glory of America. He was seriously in-spired with the eight of his country's flag. Nor may we well, now that this remarkable cureer is ended sneak lightly of that fervid, unwavering passion which Blaine ever displayed at the very men-

tion of his country's name. It is well that such an example should have been set in a high place of our national life. The young men of our coun try have seen it from afar, and in proportion as they have imbibed from this fountain they are better and truer than if they had drunk from the cold and dribbling waterspouts of the canena. Let us hope and believe that the living part of Blaine has entered into union with the soul of his country, and that the American nation will feel through several ages the warmth of his surviving blood and

In the next place Blaine has demonstrated that a man can be great without success. This proposition has a strungs sound in American cars. It is against the teaching of the schools. Our doctrine is that only the man who is elected is anything; the other is nothing. Disine has shown that the man who is not elected is greater than the other. As a matter of fact, few examples in the history of the world have been more inspiriting than that of Blaine in the last period of his life. Note the esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, Mark well his reputation to foreign lands. In England, in France, in Germany, Italy, Russia, to the ends of civillention, it was Illaine who was known and honored. After Orant he is the only recent American who has been thus distinguished with cosmopolitan fame. Let him be known as the great eccretary and honored as the run who sarrived and flourished and won the estorm of the world without the occupancy of the

White House. Bisine was a civilina. Though he had the instincts of battle, it was the buttle of mind, the contention of thought in by defeat. It were not far from true to I which he delighted. Though he was an may that James (). Blame has been more | intense patriot, it is doubtful schetcher ha

had pleasure in the struggle of the hat-tieficid and the clamor of arms. Though his activities belonged to the age which was shaken by the proctest war of pack-cra times, he participated in it only to the extent of considering its sequences and deducing from it its best results for the extent of considering its sequences.

Biame was not only American; he was pen-American. Nothing less than all Americanism could satisfy him or seen appears his purpose and architism. He was also pun-republican. His congress of American republics, if not a brilliant success, was at least reputable. The project issued from his focusdity and project issued from his facundity and was his. It was the potential beginning of an American state system which might stand in likeness and counterposes of that European state system which has been the woof of political history since the treaty of Westphalia. Blaine would unify the policies and methods of the American republics, and they should all flourish because the great republic flourishes and is in the lead. More practical still was the novetness for intercontinenishes and is in the lead. More practical still was the movement for intercontinental railways. Rudson's bay and Argentina should shake hands. Chicago and Euenos Ayres should greet. Boston should receive by rail from the Grand Chaco. The bull hides of the pampas should be hung up green in the tauneries of Buffalo, and the Fuegians should wear new prints from the mills of Providence. The scheme was like the man. It pleased his genius, and by and by it shall be transruted from imagination and vision into

triking figure attract the gaze of two hemispheres. But his memory shall survive long, and his influence will stream out far into the coming century. In the shadows of the last hours we have sincere grief for his going. Would that he might have lived longer! There are tears of true affection at the open door of

Blains outlived nearly all of his great contemporaries. He saw every Union general of the first rank and every Conederate general of the first rank, with the single exception of Longstreet, go down to the grave. He survived nearly all of his competitors in civil life

/ CARLISLE'S EUCCESSOR.

Judge William Lindsay Chosen by the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKPORT, Ky., Jan. 27.-Kentucky will send Judge William Lindsay to Washington as the successor of Sena-tor John G. Carlisle. The new senator is a typical Kentuck an in manner and appearance, about 55 years of age, a lawyer by profession, served on the state supreme bench, and has for years been a state senator as well as Kentucky's commissioner to the world's fair. A few mouths ago President Harrison tendered him the position of inter-state commerce commissioner, an office which he declined. He has always been a Cleveland man.

GRESHAM'S CHANCE Cleveland Is Waiting to Hear Whethe

He Wants Anything. New York, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Cleveland's risits to town, his conferences with political friends in his office in the Mills building and the conversations of those close to him all points to the interesting fact that Mr. Cleveland is now in close communication with Judge Walter Q. Gresham. The distinguished jurist was in New York a short time ago and conferred with some of Mr. Cleveland's closest friends. Since then the president-elect and Judge Gresham with each other, and the politic sip today was to the effect that Judge Gresham could have an important post in Mr. Cleveland's administration it he desired it. Mr. Cleveland is now waiting to hear from Judge Gresham.

Big Mortgage Suit. Los Angenes, Cal., Jan. 27 .- The case of forectosure on a mortgage on the property of the Pacific cable railway by the Illinois Loan and Trust company, came up for trial today. The action to foreclose is by second mort-gage bondholders, whose headings amount to about \$2,000,000. First mortgage bondholders come in with a complaint and also pray to fore. In washing and cleaning. It close, they representing over \$1,000,000. leaves your hands in perfect

the morning of January 11, was today twisted; it is harmless, effidischarged by a magistrate who claimed the evidence was not sufficient to nold her, notwithstanding the fact thing for all housework is that the coroners jury held that Grace was undoubtedly nurdered.

The best thing for the best thing

Germany's Building Dedicated. Curcaso, Jan. 27 .- With ceremonies mique to America but familiar to the subjects of Kaiser Wilhelm, who surrounded German's handsome building at the world's fair, was today turned over to Herr Wermuth, the imperial commissioner, and by him dedicated to the exposition.

Benevides Bound Over.

Ero Guanus Cirv. Tex., Jan. 27.statement before the commissioner, or call witnesses in his behalf. He was bound over to appear at San Antonio, and his bond fixed at \$2,000.

Noted Divorce Suit.

Storx Falls, S. D., Jan. 27,-Rudolph Herring, the noted engineer who prepared plans for Chicago's \$25,000,is sever and is known to the entire engineering world, is here for a di-

Six Story Block Burned.

Cureaso, Jan. 27.—The six story brick block, Nos. 62 to 66 Canal street, was almost destroyed by fire between



CHEVENNE, WYO., Jun. 27.-Goveror Osborne to lay neard arguments on the petmon for a recall of the requi-S15,000 of securities, but that they were given to him by his wife, and that the also gave him \$21,000 in cash at one time and large sums of money fre-quently. The decision is reversed.

TWO LIVES LUST. West Superior Visited by a Destructive

Fire Last Night. Wast Scrimion, Wie., Jan. 27 .- Pire at 10 o'clock tomight destroyed property valued at \$70,000, and it is possible two lives have been lost, as two or two lives have been lust, as two or three persons are missing. The fire broke out in the lower botel. All the gueste got out of the building safely and the being were also safely resided. The International hank and a Shipstore in the same block are losers, but cannot tell to what extent. The building was valued at 850,000 and was insured for about three-fourths. One woman was saved by her son, who climbed up on a telegraph pole and rescued ber from the third story. More buildings in the block will burn. It is removed that two lives have been lost. A servant girl named Kitty Sweck was reant girl named Kitty Sweck was re-cued from her room by the fremen in an unconscous condition. Captain Conger is among the missing, but it is not sure that he was in the building.

DE LESSIPS IMPLICATED A True Bill Alleged to Have Been Found

Against Him. Pants, Jan. 28 .- It to learned this morning that M. Franqueville has found a true bill also against Ferdinand de Lessepa.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARRESTED. Five of Garra's Insurgents Captured and

Lodged in Jail. Rio GRANDE, Texas, Jan. 27, Sherif Zeely special deputy Pink Sarnhill ar rested this morning near Mulas ranche large. Their names are Severino Sainz, Jessus Rameriz, Santos Rosa, Rosalio Garza and Narcisa Garza. The two first mentioned were captains in Garza's forces.

Amsolise Arrested. Rose, Jan. 27.—Signor Amsollie, director of the bureau of industry and commerce, has been arrested for com-plicity in the tank frauds.

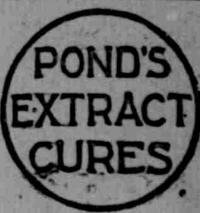
Dr. F. E. Rosenkrans Has removed hir office into the Widdle comb building. Rooms 13 and 14.



Autumn leaves

you with work for the winter. Pearline leaves you little work in washing and cleaning. It RED CAR, In., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Grace, wife of the botel keeper of that name whose mysterious death took place on the morning of January II. cient, economical. The best you is-try it.

Beware Barrens will get you the Pearline is never predicted, and if your graces useds you sense thing in place of Practice, so the become thing—send or hack, and IAMES PYLE, N.Y.



Piles Colds Catarrh Wounds Bruises Sprains Chilblains Lamences

Hoarseness Backache Rheumatism

Sore Eyes Sore Throat

Hemorrhages Inflammation

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